grounds for any unpleasant suspicion. Napoleon, by all accounts, had this searching, or plunging glance, as also had his nephew, Prince Napoleon. It had more than a touch of savagery in it, but it could be followed by a winning play of countenance.

MARRIES RICH PRINCE. When in her nineteenth year Louis Napoleon made an offer of marriage to his and to which she agreed, but without enthusiasm. She thought him weak and sentimental, and his natural concealment did not suit her. She wondered whether he had anything to conceal. But she had Corsican clannishness and liked him. The betrothal promises were soon withdrawn, and other matches thought of. The Princess of Orange, wishing to have her near her, wanted Prince Heary of The Netherlands to marry her, and the then Queen of The Nether-

lands. Giga Paulowna, encouraged the project, Mathilde being her cousin. But Napoleon's funeral at the Invalides alarmed the powers, it having sent a wave of agitation through France and the Rhineland states, the match fell through, and Mathilde married the enormously rich Anatole Demideff, Prince of San Donato. He took her to Russia, and her beauty, style and the cousinly protection of the

Grand Duchess Helena gave her there a foremost place. Nicholas, who prided himself on chivalrous character, took her by the hand as his kinswoman, and seemed ready to devote himself to her. Seeing this, her husband took her to Paris. She found an adroit friend in M. Thiers and of the wealthy Bonapartist ladies. Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie had to re-

ceive her. She and the Liberals entered into a tacit alliance, and she seemed, in a way, to become a power in the state, when the news of her quarrel with Prince Anatole Demidoff burst on Paris. He had every vice of antiquity, with Russian inebriety and barbarism. Under Russian law she had no claim, once she refused to live with him, for a maintenance befitting his rank and hers. Thiers, whom she consulted, advised her to go without loss of time to the Grand Duchess Helena, then in Russia, state her case and ask her to prepare the Emperor Nicholas for an ap-

peal to his chivalrous sentiments. This course the princess followed. Nicholas reived early information of her arrival at St. Petersburg through his police. As she and the Grand Duchess Helena sat together, turning over in their minds the perplexing situation, the autocrat was announced. They knew not what to do, but Nicholas, noticing their embarrassment, at once set them at ease by saying: "I heard half an hour ago that my young cousin had come to visit you, and here I am to bid her welcome to St. Petersburg."

Then, turning toward her, he said in the most gracious manner, "Will you not, my cousin, allow me to embrace you? I am old enough to be your uncle and I want to treat you as a niece."

The story which the Temps gives, on the authority of its Vienna correspondent, granddaughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandmother of the deceased princess. Augusta, the wife of William, hereditary duke and afterward, by Naon's grace, King of Wurtemberg, often met with brutal treatment from him, and he sometimes thumped her so roughly as to leave her black and blue. She, one evening, resolved to shame him publicly, and, going to a court ball with a scarf wrapped cosely round her shoulders, when the Empress Catherine II came round, let the scarf fall and revealed a bust naked to the waist and horribly discolored from the marital thumps. Then, falling on her knees before the Empress and the whole court, she pointed to the bruises and declaring their cause, implored Catherine to protect here from the brute to whom she was

NICHOLAS GRANTS DECREE.

Nicholas, at the close of the interview above described, summoned Demido to him came to live in Paris in 1846 and exerted her influence and used her large income in helping Louis Napoleon to restore the empire. Anatole Demidoff departed this life soon after the fall of the second empire. He had been in the sixtles allowed to live in Paris and he resided in a Louis XIII palace in red brick, faced with freestone, at an angle of the Rue Castellane and the Boulevard Haus- before, each case being carefully diagnosed semann, and facing the Chapelle Explatoire. There he led a gloomy existence, with a doctor, major domo, reader, librarian and a large retinue of servants who did what hey could to keep down his dipsomania.

Mathilde never saw him. The annuity of 500,000 roubles died with him, and she had lost through the breakdown of the empire her civil list donation of 200,000 francs a year, as well as the enchanting mansion, standing in large grounds, which the emperor purchased of the late Queen Christina to give to Mathilde for the rest of her life. However, as she had considerable savings and the Demidoff family agreed to allow her 200 .-600 francs yearly, she could not be regarded as badly off. She had, moreover, the jewels the Emperor Nicholas obliged Prince Anatole Demidoff to leave her and all those her mother left her. They included the finest necklace in Europe-one in five rowswhich Napoleon presented Catherine, of Wurtemberg on her marriage with his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia, But it came hard on the Princess Mathide to be obliged to retire to a small house for which she had to pay a heavy rent. It stands almost opposite to the American Wesleyan-Episcopal Church in the Rue De

MARRIES PAINTER AT SIXTY. There she continued to hold weekly a literary and artistic court, and there she married, secretly, Claudius Poquelin, an almost and devoted and respectful comrade, resided tude for recovery. in a house of his own at some distance from hers, sat at an end of the table at her dinner parties, and when applications were made for invitations to her salon he inquired into the antecedents of the applicants with delicate discretion. Paris alone could furnish an elderly princess with a husband so tactafter his death she began again to see company. She could not bear being separated from the interests of higher life, in a great capital, and tried to keep young by constantly mixing up young people of promising tal-

The Princess Mathilde had not a keen perliterature, art, cratory and conversation which give them peculiar distinction. Her taste was too Italian (with a German admixture), not to prevent a perfect appreciation of subtle grace and charm. She liked the strongly striking, the clearly apparent, the flush of life, the flashing or biting witticism and the gaudy colors of those boats laden with tomotoes, melons, capsicums and luscious grapes that she used to see on the Italian lakes in youth.

TWO OF HER QUARRELS. Her sense of the picturesque led her toward Leopold Robert, whose paintings in tremely hospitable and warm-hearted. Her with Sainte Beuve (the Santa Vacca), of Felix Pyat, led to the publication him feel that he owed to her his seat in the Senate of the empire, and when he, tired of the extinguisher the empire put upon the press, spoke against it, she reproached him with ingratitude to her who "made him a senator." This, he thought, was too much to be borne patiently. In Mathilde's justification it should be stated that Sainte Beuve's speech, which she complained of, had exposed her to attacks from the party behind the Empress at the Tulleries and to remonstrances from the Emperor. She frequently obtained of him favors for her literary and artistic friends, and she

feared that Sainte Beauve's attack on the press ceasure would diminish her protecting power. Her breach with Taine was less excusable. It arose out of his frankly exopinion of the evil influence on France of the uncle whom she delfied. She rove in her finest carriage to his house to and the bridge of Bercy. The work will leave on him and his wife a p. p. c. card, involve the excavation of a straight chan- class, \$16, and those of the third class \$13 Three shots were fired at him as he was

thilde seemed to have sprung. But it is | had a distinguished "public" in her salon, common enough in people of old races, and and she felt young to the last year of her more frequently met with down low than long life. In her seventy-eighth year she up high. The manners corresponded with ordered her bust in marble of Puech, the the appearance, and were often brusque | emineut sculptor, and believed those who and authoritative. The eye sometimes be- said he followed less her real appearance trayed want of delicate early culture. This than her birth date. On her eightieth birthwas when she shot at an interlocutor a day her numerous admiring friends filled basilisk-like glance that seemed to pierce | three rooms with the bouquets they preto the very core of his being and to turn | sented. She loved to be loved. Her goodhis soul inside out for the gratification of | ness to her servants seemed inexhaustible, curiosity or to make sure there were not and her femme de chambre, who mourned like one heartbroken in her death chamber had been in her service fifty-five years and outlived her capacity to be useful. "But what of that?" observed the princess in answer to something the Princess of Essling sald. "I look upon Julie as a near relation, and think she has as good a right to the nouse as myself."

> ALLEGED SPIRIT CURES BY YOUNG BELGIAN LAD

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.) better classes do not disdain, when the resources of the family practitioner do not succeed, to send an envoy or to write and beg the aid of the extraordinary boy. The local doctors scoff and rage, but cannot ex-

I was so interested that I asked whether I might attend a seance, which I did another night, wading through deep snow in company with two Belgian journalists. One of them was the editor of the Journal de Charlerol, not a believer in Spiritualism and inclined to doubt the spirit cures, though he owned he had heard of such marvelous effects of the herbal spirit treatment that he was fairly puzzled. He had, like myself, paid a previous visit to Chevelipont, and, struck by the reports he heard on every side, decided to test the wonderful spirit cures. He therefore described the case of an old lady who was very ill, having been unable to sleep at all for many weeks. She had, moreover, a badly swollen leg which no one had been able to cure, and which prevented her walking and kept her in bed

After listening to the details the boy withdrew a few moments to a darkened room, and emerged with a paper on which was written: "I will visit the patient to-night." A prescription followed, which-some herb being required that was not in the housewas to be forwarded. The editor lived some distance by train from Chevelipont, and returned home late without telling any one of his errand. Receiving the medicine next morning, he called on his old friend to recommend its use. Greatly to his amazement, he was told she had had the first good night for weeks, and that she was still sleeping like a child. She has continued to mend ever since; the ointment has cured the bad leg, and she is walking about. Such testimony from the editor of a paper like the Journal de Charleroi, and a man who is not a Spiritualist, was very striking.

HIGH JUMP FOR A TABLE. The seance was held in a kitchen divided in two by a partition about seven feet high, the clerical work connected with the quarry. The door between was open, and we were solutely bare of anything except the chairs would be true of Augusta of Brunswick, stolid-looking peasants, with certainly notha blank copy book and pencil, and began guiding spirit, as soon as the room was darkened. The boy wrote without ceasing | tory teacher. If the community is not satisin absolute darkness for an hour and a half, the only break in the silence being the croaky voice of the grandmother in the chimney corner, who, every time she heard the three pencil taps which was the spirit signal that the bottom of the page was

reached, cried "Turn! Turn!" like some The essay, when finished (and glad we were when the drop of the pencil on the table gave the intimation that it was ended), proved to be a clever treatise on spiritualism, excellently worded, and admirably presented. It also touched on religion and politics, and would have been a praiseworthy production for a man. Many other spirit messages came later on,

but this and the table-turning that followed differed little from ordinary seances, except that there were no "properties" in the room to aid in any cheating. The table was the most lively I have ever seen. It endeavored to climb the wall, and actually succeeded in leaping the seven-foot partition into the which the princess spent her summers on next room. The noise as it clattered about and turned top down on the stone floor. with resounding smacks, was deafening, and by the end of the evening the top of the table was well split.

A SPIRIT PRESCRIPTION. The seance closed with a consultation of read from sick people anxious for remedies. and prescriptions given. I obtained the foldamaged her knee by falling when crossing

Grind and make into an ointment the following ingredients: 10 grammes of pure boric acid. 5 grammes pure arnica plant. 10 grammes ground elm bark. 5 grammes powdered charcoal. 10 grammes very strong phenticated water. Rub well with this twice a day.

Up to the present I have not been able to put the prescription in practice, but give it as a specimen of the spirit work. The Belgian journalists who already had received specimens of the boy's writing from his college, carefully examined all the papers written that evening-many being written backwards-and falled to find any similarity between any of the manuscripts,

boy's own. lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning. The only person of the party who did not look worn out was the medium himself, who was as fresh and bright as possible at the end. His mother says he is always well and very bright and gay. Seances are continually being held, to which anyone is welcome providing arrangements are made beforehand. That is obligatory on account of the outside number of strangers at a time, but investigation is invited, and every day's post brings piles of letters from sick people asking that the spirit doctor may be consulted on their behalf, or expressing grati-

IS WRITING A BOOK. lad is writing a book under spirit

ful. He died before she did, and six weeks He, therefore, from time to time is busy in

ception of those sober beauties of French | sertive. Edward Pirsch, however, remains a simple lad, apparently not greatly interis the instrument, but rather bothered with it. He is much more interested in his stamp things that attract a boy of his age, The last words of this mysterious boy as waded out into the snow and set out

> new acquaintances, the Belgian journalists, "Don't forget to send the stamps you promised, and a copy of the photograph you had taken of me. I want to see if the mustache which I am sure I can feel com-

ing shows at all in the picture." A few days after leaving Chevelipont I received, together with the letter acknowledging the photograph, the interesting information that young Pirsch was about information that young Pirsch was about to start a little monthly magazine, of which the editors were to be Zola, Victor are no longer living, and whose services are to be given for nothing apparently, as a year-just enough to cover the cost of paper and printing, as it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any spirits would find It worth while to pay for advertising matter. The spirits are to write the whole paper, the boy acting merely as a sort of private secretary and business manager for J. E. WHITBY.

[Copyright, 1904, by Curtis Brown.] Paris to Have Docks.

PARIS, Jan. 23 .- In the near future Paris is to have docks like London, Hamburg and Antwerp, asserts the Journal des Debats. terlitz, between the bridge of that name some months.

Almost to the end the P cess Mathilde | nel between 600 and 700 yards long along per month. Compulso troduced is

Indiana's Consul General at Paris Says He Is Not a Candidate for Governor.

WISHES PRIVATE LIFE

PARIS, Jan. 23.-In answer to inquiries nation for Governor of Indiana, John K. here, to-day said:

"Yes, some of the Indiana papers have kindly referred to me as a probable candidate for Governor before the Republican State convention. It is a great honor to any man to be considered by his friends as a candidate for Governor of his State. But, with the fullest respect and gratitude to the friends who have so kindly thought of and referred to me in numerous personal letters, I am compelled to say that I am in no sense a candidate for Governor of Inif it should be offered to me by the Republicans of the State. When I return to America I desire to return to a private life, and I hope to enjoy many years of association with my friends in my Indiana

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE UNIFORMLY SMALL

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2. arated by law, yet it seems that teachers disciplined in Canada for forcing their personal religious views on pupils are given mployment in the public schools of the Inited States, while American girls, willing them \$480. to live up to the law's demands, must compete with these foreigners and not infrequently give way to them.

In the Canadian country districts few women teachers receive more than \$200 a year on an average, especially if the school is under Catholic protectorate. In some districts teachers with first-class certificates receive from \$250 to \$290 per year. In Toronto and other big cities teachers start with these public functionaries in a great pora salary of \$250 per year. After ten years' ce they are advanced to \$400 per annum. A female principal in Toronto may earn up to \$800 per year. Male principals receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year, against \$1,600 and \$2,400 in the United States.

BELGIUM AND DENMARK. cessfully under the rule of the Catholic nenreligious influences, public education is controlled by the communities. Any city, town or village may abolish public schools and, particularly in Galicia, Bukovina and altogether and substitute private schoolsmay also turn the schools over entirely to The communities may employ teachers with or without diplomas, but the minister of education may remove any unsatisfacfied with the teacher, the person may be dismissed and his salary reduced to an allowance of \$200 per year, no matter what his previous income has been. The government has the right to appoint

fuses to include that branch, but interference is permissible only if twenty fathers of school-going children ask for same. The community fixes teachers' salaries, subject to the approval of the "Educational Council," elected by Parliament. An appeal to the King as arbiter is permissible. The lowest teacher's salary permissible under the law is \$160 for "under teachers." A full-fledged teacher receives at least \$192, besides free rent. Unless a teacher has been disciplined, he is entitled to a raise of \$20 after five years, \$40 after ten years, \$80 after fifteen years and \$120 after twenty years. But to get the raise a person must serve the same community continuously. After thirty years' service a teacher is entitled to a pension amounting to one-fifty-fifth part of his average income, all told, during the last five years of service. Compulsory education was introduced into this kingdom in 1814 and there are no better schools of instruction for teachers

religious instructors if a community re-

in the world. That at the present public education is not up to the high standard of thirty or more years ago, is, or was, due to a large extent, to the unhygienic condition of schoolhouses throughout the king-However, this state of affairs is rapidly done away with, Copenhagen having set the pace for building model schoolhouses and other cities and towns follow-Copenhagen pays its school teachers \$230 to start with; after four years the salary is

increased to \$295; after eight years to \$359. This is the salary of male teachers only; women receive one-third less than their male colleagues. The lowest income permissible to offer a village teacher is \$182. IN THE KAISER'S DOMAIN. After all the fuss made about the Prussian school teacher who was credited with having won her three victorious wars tary of state. (1864, 1861, 1870-01), school teachers continue

to be miserably underpaid in the Kaiser's hereditary kingdom, and at the same time, like in most other German states and stateexpense even to the poorest of poor One per cent, of the entire cost of educa-

German families are proverbally large and State taxes for education are nearly \$2 per head of population.

In Prussia pater familias really pays three school taxes-one general tax for the State, a city tax and finally "school money" for said. This over-taxation for school pur- so is forbidden. poses is, of course, chiefly due to the em-

sugar and other food stuffs 20 per cent. ing changes. higher than in New York city. Teachers

teachers are paid from \$140 to \$400. The EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

lic school education been through a tempest of whirling flakes, on a long walk through country lanes with my be judged from the fact that some 20,000 men and 50,000 women, annually, confess their inability to sign their marriage cer- stay away.

The law excluding members of religious orders, male and female, from acting as school teachers was framed in 1885 and was supposed to have gone into effect five years later. As a matter of fact, Prime Minister Combes still has his hands full enforcing its conditions, but he is sure to succeed. The French Parliament has lately consented to raise teachers' salaries somewhat. but the increase is to be very gradual, and it will probably take five or six years to complete the reform, however necessary. As a starter, the Chambers have decreed than \$200 annual wages. This applies to assistant teachers. The regular teachers are to receive no less than \$220.

IN GREECE AND ITALY. Compulsory education became a law in Greece in 1834, but a large percentage of noble Greeks still refuse to recognize the nearly 55 per cent. of males and more than | hospital in a dying condition. 85 per cent. of females in this country can neither read nor write. At the present time Greece has over 3,000 public schools, employing more than 4,000 teachers. classes. Teachers of the first class receive "up to" \$20 per month; those of the second

six years ago for children between the ages of six and nine. There is to be no fee penses, yet the number of analphapetespersons who can neither read nor writecontinues appallingly large, at least 60 per ent, of the Italians of the day being without the rudiments of education. The salaries of teachers are graduated, the maximum in the city schools being \$232, the average \$150, the lowest paid \$144. In the country schools the salaries are \$125. \$115 and \$90, respectively. It is lucky for the teachers that the state guarantees

payment of their salaries by the communi-

ties, but Parliament has so far refused to

do anything for the widows and children of

In the Netherlands the state of public enducation is of a high standard, and salaries are in harmony with general conditions. There is no compulsory religious education in the public schools and the state asked whether he would accept the nomi- maintains a number of richly endowed institutions for the education of teachers. AT GHOSTLY DICTATION Gowdy, the United States consul general tendent of a public school is \$280 and the The minimum salary for the superinsmallest salary for a head teacher \$250, and no teacher employed receives less than \$160. The superintendent is furthermore entitled to an apartment and a garden rent free.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. About 20 per cent. of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen can read and write, 2 per cent, more can read but sign their names by a cross, the rest of nearly six million people are totally and decidedly illiterate, diana. I could not acept the nomination | yet Portugal boasts of a law providing for

The minimum salary of a teacher in the country districts is \$96, in the cities \$108. In the two capitals, Lisbon and Oporto, \$135

About 65 per cent. of the Spaniards of the day can neither read nor write, though compulsory education was introduced long ago. Only about 30 per cent. of this proud nation are as accomplished as the average American girl and boy of fourteen with respect to elementary knowledge. Of late years Parliament has decreed an increase of teachers' salaries on the following lines: In villages, \$100 per annum; in

small towns, \$150; in towns of 3,000 inhabitants, \$225; large towns, \$255. Barcelona pays school teachers \$320; Madrid grants The children of well-to-do parents have to pay a school fee for education amounting to about 50 cents per year. This amount the teachers, male and female, may collect for their own benefit. They are also

furnished with lodgings. The Austrian Parliament has again refused to consider the crying need of reform of teachers' salaries, and the condition of tion of the monarchy is appalling. The law education, and some of them, particularly in the Polish provinces and the territories that formerly belonged to Turkey, are too poor to maintain schoolhouses or pay teachers. Education is compulsory, chil-In Belgium public schools have been suc- dren must go to school from their sixth to to their fourteenth year, but it is quite evident that to a large extent they do not, for Austria harbors some 10,000,000 of analpha-

On the average, teachers' salaries are be-

It is a remarkable fact that the highest teachers' salaries are paid in Bohemia. When appealed to by the teachers, Bohemia nobly came to the front and, by raising the beer tax a few pfennigs, secured the necessary funds for paying half-way living wage to her school teachers. Norway was the first European country to pay decent wages to her male school teachers; she is the last to stop underpaying female teachers. The minimum salary of the female school teacher in Sweden and Norway is less than \$60, and if she were the greatest teacher in the world and served fifty consecutive years, she would receive no more than four times that

According to the law of 1848, male teachers were paid \$136 at the start, besides free lodgings and coal and wood. The maximum salary for male teachers is \$800. In house and enough to maintain two cows are furnished. In Sweden fodder for one cow only is furnished.

Switzerland has undoubtedly the most highly-advanced public school system in Europe. While purse-proud Great Britain continues to collect pennies from little children, Switzerland provides education for all absolutely free. The schools are under government control, education is compulsory and nonsectarian. Teachers' salaries vary in the different cantons, but these are the average figures: Male teachers, \$340 per year; female teachers, \$275. The lowest salaries are paid in Appenzell and Turgau, namely, \$180. In Waadt the lowest salary amounts to \$265. Switzerland employs 5,900 male and 2,500 female teachers.

VATICAN HAS SUFFERED BY PANAMA'S SECESSION FROM MOTHER REPUBLIC

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.) the resumption of the cause of the beatification of Jeanne of Arc would please the French officials, or at any rate the French populace, but the French officials seem to have been beyond such inducement. In consequence, Vatican diplomacy is demoralized and the Pope has submitted. It is openly stated in Rome that much of the opposi tion of the French government is directed personally to Cardinal Del Val, as secre-

DECREE OF WIDE SCOPE. in America that the reforms introduced would affect France and Italy only, but tion is borne directly by the parents of the gregation of rites has just issued a letter pupil, a considerable item, particularly as which states that the proposed changes must be made in every church in the world, churches in the United States will be particularly affected by the rule prescribing each child he raises; "there could be no the use of Latin, since in most American surer way of disgusting poor people with | churches the custom prevails to sing poreducation," as a Reichstag deputy recently | tions of the service in English. Now to do

The exclusion of women from church pire's enormous naval and military budg- choirs is also peremptory by the new decree. ets; the teachers are miserably paid, the Boys must sing soprano and alto parts, and children must provide their books and writ- all choristers must be dressed in cassocks ing materials, which constitutes a fourth and cottas. As almost all Roman Catholivery large tax on the struggling man of churches in the United States employ women singers, and are so arranged that The average income of a school teacher | vested choristers are impracticable, in so in small towns, or in the country, is no far as concerns a place for them, this pormore than \$218 per year, with meat, flour, | tion of the papal order will introduce sweep-

The arrival of Archbishop Farley, of New in the large cities receive, on the average, | York, is anxiously expected in Rome, as \$341 per annum. To these stipends the im- many pending matters relating to the perial government adds a so-called "sub- church in America cannot be adjusted withvention," namely, \$20 per year to the coun- out information and advice from him. ry and \$8.75 per year to the city teachers. | Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, has arrived In Berlin teachers are a little better paid. and will be admitted in audience to-morrow. A school superintendent receives from \$780 | The Pope is desirous to meet all American to \$925-aside from free lodgings, valued at | bishops, and it is in response to this desire that half a dozen of them, perhaps more, The lowest salary paid to teachers in Ber- are to come to Rome this spring and sumlin, which is the most expensive city in mer. The Pope asks each prelate who visits Germany, is \$315, the highest \$650. Female him all the questions he can think of, and replies to these questions not only make highest pension that a teacher may aspire him wonderfully well informed, but help to is 75 per cent. of his or her last salary. him materially in arriving at decisions. It is considered certain that many visiting prelates from the United States this year will point out to the Pope how impossible and impracticable it is to introduce the Gregorian chant, not only because of the limited number of clergy who can understand it, but also because of the attractiveness of the present style of church music. To go back to the Gregorian would mean that most noncatholics who now come for the service and remain as converts would

CRIME FOR HIS MOTHER.

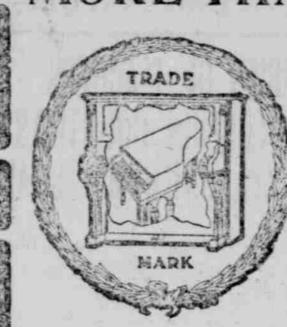
Son Beat Out His Stepfather's Brains with Ax.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.-Having been brutally beaten and illtreated by her second hushand, a woman at Buda Pesth appealed to her twenty-four-year-old son by her first that no teachers shall be employed at less | marriage to deliver her from her tormentsleeping, the son, armed with an ax, struck him two heavy blows on the head. He then went to his mother, saying, "I have set you free from your tormentor, mother. He will beat you no more." He then went to the police and gave himself up, saying that he had done the deed for love of his obligation, as demonstrated by the fact that mother. The stepfather was taken to the

Attempt to Assassinate a Governor. WARSAW, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch from Lomza says an attempt was made to assassinate Baron Korff, governor of Lomza. Russian Poland, during the night of Jan. 21. per month.

Compulsory education of a kind was introduced into Italy twenty-five or twenty-

MORE THAN IDLE TALK



I have proven to quite a number of the people of Indianapolis and surrounding towns within the past two weeks that the piano bargains I advertised was more than icle talk. If you value the saving of 250 00 or \$75.00 you will not fail to come in and let us reason with you before you buy a plane. I have one new mahogany upright, case slightly damaged, for \$165 00. sells new for \$ 25 00; another at \$198 CO. regular price \$250.00. A Steinway & Son's parlor grand for \$450; a Weber at \$185.00 and others at the same ratio of d scount.

Cashor Easy Payments H. C. KIBBEY

137 N. Pennsylvania Street First Door South of Denison Hote Entrance.

Store Open Until Nine o'Clock Every Evening This Week 9 500 (Comments) 6 (Comments) (Comments) (Comments) (Comments)

The Sunday Journal's Prize Winners

Following are the winners of the prizes offered for the best solutions of the "Bicycle Rider" and "Hidden City" puzzles in the Sunday Journal's Color Magazine Supplement on January 3.

> Winners Will Always Be Announced the Third Week After Appearance of Puzzles

MARIE STONE	Ind.
BUTH BOAG 242 Broadway Indianapelis.	Ind.
RUTH BOAG242 BroadwayIndianapolis, PAUL GOLDRICK2301 N. Capitol avenueIndianapolis,	Ind
O. F. BARRY	Fnd.
JACK MEYERS	Ind
E. ROGERSI319 Vigo streetIndianapolis,	Ind
REED SPRAGUE1013 W. 29th streetIndianapolis,	Ind
REED SPRAGUE	Ind.
RUTH REDMAN	Ind.
PAUL W. BOWMAN 1019 E. Pratt street Indianapolis,	Ind.
O. BANS	ind.
H. R. HYMAN904 BroadwayIndianapolis,	Ind.
AMMA KEELER803 E. Morris streetIndianapolis,	Ind.
LELA MAYFIELD1205 Bellefontaine street Indianapolis,	Ind.
MAX BLACKMANJ., Orphan AsylumIndianapolis,	Ind.
JESSIE W. SLOUGH350 Dearborn street Indianapolis,	Ind.
FRANCES B. McCREA154 W. Washington street, Shelbyville,	Ind.
O. OREBAUGHShelbyville,	Ind.
JOHN SPARKSSummitville,	Ind.
A D COBB Aurora	Ind
A. D. COBB	Ind
E. A. COBBColumbus,	Ind
L. C. McADAMS	Ind
OWEN McCRAIG	Ind
LENA MINCER Elwood,	Ind
LENA MINCER 1335 S. B Street	Total
LEWIS TRACY	Ind
TOWARD A. NEWSOM	Ind
DONALD MITCHELL 739 E. Washington street Martinsville,	Ind
A. E. SCHAFER	Ind

The City that is hidden in the Barber's Sentence "Boss, here is a perplexing tonsorial problem, which is too hard for me to tackle!" is "Lexington."

The problem of the Bicycle Rider who rides a mile in two minutes with the wind and a mile in three minutes against the wind, bothered almost all the puzzle solvers. Most of them averaged the two times and answered that without any wind at all, the rider would go a mile in two and a half minutes. This is not correct. With no wind at all, the rider would go a mile in two minutes and twenty-four seconds. A curious thing about the replies to the Hidden City Puzzle is that although it seemed an extremely easy one, a great majority of the answers were that the hidden city was Boston; yet the word Lexington is very plain. Owing to this fact, comparatively few readers guessed the correct answers.

Five Cash Prizes of \$1.00 are Awarded Each Week to the best, clearest, or most concise answers received, and a puzzle book to the other correct answers.

The puzzle books are just the thing for those who are interested in such matters, and when the other volumes which are to follow are issued, they will make the best collection of puzzles and tricks ever brought together, and as they cannot be procured in any other way, only the clever folks can obtain them.

Prizes will be changed from time to time. I will always be pleased to hear from the young folks and to receive contributions of original puzzfes, mathematical and geometrical curiosities, bright conundrums, etc.

PUZZLE EDITOR, The Journal.

Who Murdered Edwin Drood?

MOORE'S **BREAKFAST DAINTIES** Morning Appetizers

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RAILROAD TIME CARD.

Passenger Trains Leave Indianapolis Union Station

Cleveland. Buffalo...... 5 *4.40 a m: *8.00 a m; Union Clay and Way Stations ... 445 pm. Muncle and Fort Wayne 7.00 a m & 6.25 p m Greensburg and Cincinnati.. | *8.45 a m; *4.50 a m; *2.55 p m & *6.20 p m. Louisville and North Vernon ... *3.45 a m & 2.85 p m. Cincinnati and way 7. 5 a m & 4.00 p m.

Lafayette, Kankokee and Chi- ; *11.50 a m: *3.80 p m ...) & *12,10 a m. Kankakee and A ay Stations 700 a m.

Champaign and Way Stations ... 4 10 p m. CITY TICKET OFFICE.

8 North Illinois St. Claypool Hotel. Leave Indianapotis. Cincinnati Express 10 40 a m 8 00 p m *8.00 p m *7.02 p m

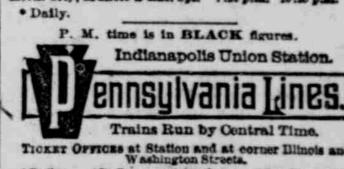
*4.00 a m 10.40 a m 3.00 p m •7.02 p m *4.00 a m 10.00 a m 7.02 pm 8.00 am *11.10 pm

MONON Stours City Ticket Office, 8 N. Illinois St., Claypool Hotel,

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*7.00 a m \$11.50 a m

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Direct Line.
Roachdale, Crawfordsville, Lafayette and Chicago 11.50 s m Michigan City..... 8.85 pm Monon (Ind.) Accommodation. 4.00 pm . Daily. s Sunday only.



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INDIANA UNION TRACTION COMPANY. Local trains for Anderson, Muncle and Intermediate points leave Indianapolis at 4:15 a. m. and each hour thereafter until 9:15 and 11:30

VANDALIA LINE.

p. m. These trains make direct connection at Anderson with trains for Alexandria and El-Limited trains for Anderson and Muncle leave Indianapolis at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m., arriving in Anderson in 1 hour and 25 minutes and in Muncle in 2 hours. The 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. trains make direct connection at Anderson with limited trains for Elwood.

Commencing Dec. 23, 1903, trains for Noblesville, Tipton, Kokomo and intermediate points will leave Indianapolis as follows:

Limited trains will leave Indianapolis at 4:45 a. m. and every two hours thereafter until 8:45

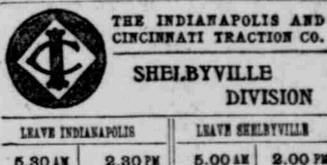
Local trains will leave Indianapolis at 5:20 a. m. and every two hours thereafter until 7:30 and 11 p. m. Trains leaving Indianapolis at 9:30 p. m. run only as far as Tipton. -Freight Department .-Consignments of freight received at station p. m. for all points on I. U. T. Co. Quick serv-

ce; early morning delivery. INDIANAPOLIS & NORTHWESTERN TRACTION COMPANY. General Offices, Lebanon, Ind.

Indianapolis waiting rooms, ticket office and express office, 119 West Maryland street, Union block, Room 6. First through car for Lafayette leaves Indianapolis at 4 a. m. and arrives at Lebanon at 5:10 a. m., Frankfort 5:30 a. m. and Lafayette 6:25 a. m. Second through car leaves Indianapolis at 6 a. m., arrives at Lebanon at 7:31 a. m., Frankfort at 8:14 a. m. and Lafayette at 9:17 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9 p. m. Last car for Lebanon leaves Indianapolis at 11:30 First through car from Lafayette leaves La-

fayette at 6:25 a. m., arrives at Frankfort at 7:32 a. m., Lebapon at 8:15 a. m. and Indianapolis at 9:45 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9:25 p. m. Last car from Lafayette to Lebanon leaves Lafayette at 11:25 p. m. and arrives at Lebanon at 1:15 p. m.

Express Department — Consignments received until 10 o'clock a. m. for delivery the same day to all points between Indianapolis and Frankbefore 9 o'clock the next morning



2.00 P 5.30 IX 6.00 " 6.80 5 7.30 6 8.30 " 4.30 " 3.00 " 4.00 " 8.00 " 5.30 " 9.00 " 6.00 " 10.00 " 7.00 " 10.30 " *11.00 " 8.00 " 11.30 " 12.00 n'a 9 00 " 12.30 PM 1.00 PM 10.30 " *11.00 "

*WAITS FOR CLOSE OF THEATERS IND'P'LIS & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

leneral Office, Franklin Building Time table effective January 4, 1904. All cars depart from Meridian and Georgia For Richmond, New Castle and intermediate stations passenger cars leave on the following hours: 6.55 a. m., 8:55 a. m., 10:55 a. m., 12:55 p. m., 2:55 p. m., 4:55 p. m. and 6:55 p. m. Limited trains for Greenfield, Knightstown, Cambridge City and Richmond leave Indianapolis at 7:46 a. m., 11:40 a. m. and 3:40 n m. The above cars make direct connections for Eaton, Dayton, Lima, Greenville, Columbus, Newark, Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio. For Greenfield, Knightstown and intermediate stations first car leaves at 5:55 a. m. and each hour thereafter until 7:55 p. m. The 8:55 p. m. runs to Greenfield only; the 9:55 p. m. runs to Knightstown; next and last car leaves at 11:15 p. m. for Greenfield only. Combination passenger and express cars leave at 5:55 a. m., 7:55 a. m. and II:55 a. m. for

Grenfield and Knightstown.
-Express Cars. For Greenfield and intermediate stations only arrive at 7:35 a. m. and leave at 9 a. m. Also arrive at 2:20 p. m. and leave at 2:30 p. m. Express for Knightstown, Dublin and Intermediate stations leaves at 9:30 a. m.

INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS & SOUTH-ERN TRACTION COMPANY. and Washington streets for Southport, Green-wood, Whiteland, Franklin, Amity, Edinburg, Taylorsville and Columbus. First car at 6 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 8 p. m. The last car leaves at 11:15 p. m. At 9 and 10 p. m. cars leave for Franklin and intermediate points Combination passenger and express car leaves Georgia and Meridian streets for Greenwood

only at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. INDIANAPOLIS & MARTINSVILLE RAPID TRANSIT CO.

ucky avenue for Martinsville and intermediate stations at 5:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter on the half-hour mark until 6:30 p. m. The 7:30 p. m. car runs only to Mocresville, the 8:30 car runs to Martinsville and the next and last car leaves at 11:30 p. m., running to Mar-Leaving Martinsville for Indianapolis and inermediate stations first car at 5:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter, on the thirty-minute mark, until 6:30 p. m. The 7:30 p. m. car runs only to Mooresville, and the 8:30 car to In-dianapolis and the pext and last car leaves at 0:30, running to Indianapolis Cars leave Mooresville for Indianapolis and